

NOTES ON *HETEROMERA*, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES (No. 5).

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*ULOMIMIMUS*, *nov. gen.*

At once to be distinguished from *Antimachus* and *Uloma* by the anterior tarsi being dilated and clothed beneath with a brush of dense, short hairs, the penultimate joint much smaller than the preceding; and by the anterior tibiæ being strongly triangularly dilated, and furrowed above for the reception of the tarsi in repose. Mentum cordiform, densely pilose; last joint of labial palpi elongate-oval, slightly attenuate at apex, that of the maxillary elongate-triangular, and obliquely truncate at apex; antennæ short, joint 3 longer than the following, 5—10 more or less transverse, perfoliate, equal at each side of the antennal axis, the 11th very large, rounded; head immersed in the prothorax to the hind margin of the eyes, nearly concealing the neck; labrum strongly transverse, slightly emarginate in front, the angles rounded; epistoma produced beyond the level of the insertion of the antennæ, emarginate in front, the angles rounded, the suture well marked by an impressed line angular at the sides; prothorax a little wider than long, moderately convex, sides rather sharply contracted in front, widest before the middle, thence gradually narrowed to the base, apex rather strongly (and slightly sinuously) emarginate, front angles prominent, base almost squarely truncated, the hind angles forming obtuse angles, faintly margined at the base and apex (obsoletely so at the middle of the latter), more strongly at the sides, without pit or excavation anteriorly; scutellum large, triangular, the sides sinuous; elytra but little wider at the base than the base of the prothorax, moderately convex, sub-parallel, base slightly emarginate, humeral angle distinct; epipleural fold entire, but very narrow behind; legs robust, the four posterior femora compressed; tibiæ strongly compressed, the anterior strongly and sinuously dilated from near the base to the apex—which is four times the width of the base; superiorly, at the inner side, channelled for the reception of the tarsi in repose, the apical half densely pilose within, the outer margin entire (*i. e.*, neither dentate nor serrate), longitudinally keeled on the under face, the keel raised up in the middle into a broad pointed tooth, exterior to this keel the under-surface is studded with short, spine-like teeth, which, close beneath the margin—both lateral and apical—are equidistantly ranged in line; the four hind tibiæ are triangular, the outer apical angle produced; excepting at base and apex, they are closely and coarsely punctured and hispid, inner margin

ciliate with long hairs; spurs robust, the inner one nearly double the length of the outer: anterior tarsi expanded, pulvillate beneath, pilose at the sides and more sparingly so above, the penultimate joint much smaller than the preceding; the four posterior somewhat elongate, slender, pilose, the penultimate joint smaller than the preceding, the 1st joint equal to the last in the intermediate, longer than the last in the posterior; mesosternum strongly declivous; prosternal process declivous behind, the apex slightly recurved: intercoxal processes sub-truncate at the apex.

This genus would seem, in a measure, to form the passage between *Alegoria* and the true *Ulomides*: it should, I think, be placed between *Alegoria* and *Antimachus*; this would necessitate a slight modification of Lacordaire's arrangement of the genera.

#### U. INDICA, *sp. n.*

Oblong, sub-parallel, moderately convex; brownish-black, shining, the mentum, antennæ, palpi, tarsi, labrum, and margins of epistoma ferruginous, the legs chestnut-red: head coarsely and closely reticulate-punctate; prothorax punctured—sparsely on the disc—the punctures large, deep, rounded, and partly filled in with an apparent exudation of an ashy tint; scutellum smooth: elytra with nine (including the extreme marginal one) fine but deep striæ, and a short scutellar one, the striæ punctured (the punctures being much wider than the striæ, the elytra appear crenulate-striate), the 4th and 5th striæ shortest and united at some distance from the apex; intervals convex posteriorly, very minutely and sparsely punctured; pro- and mesosterna, flanks of pro- and mesothorax, and base of epipleural fold, strongly and closely punctured; metasternum, abdomen, and femora sparingly punctured, abdominal joints rugulose at the base. Long. corp. 4 lin.

*Hab.*: East India; one example.

The peculiar punctuation of the prothorax, as described, contrasting with the rich shining brown-black of the surface, imparts quite a marked character to this species.

NOTE.—*Alphitobius (Heterophaga) lateralis*, Bohem., belongs to the genus *Eutochia*, Le Conte.

#### SPILOSCAPHA, *nov. gen.*

Near *Scaphidema*: differs in having the head longer, sub-trapezoidal (not rounded) in front; the eyes narrower, laterally more prominent; labium shorter; mentum much shorter, transverse; last joint of maxillary palpi stouter, sub-securiform; antennæ much stouter, joint 3 decidedly longer than 4, 5 to 10 strongly transverse, more compact, less triangular; prothorax rounded at the sides, less contracted in front, anteriorly compressed, the fore angles less prominent, more depressed; the sterna more prominent and convex; the prosternum compressed in front before the coxæ; prosternal process more prominent behind, the lateral edge not reflexed or thickened;

mesosternum more vertical, and more clearly and deeply excavated in front, more closely receiving the prosternal process; intercoxal process not quite so broad, the apex less broadly truncated, situated on a lower plane than the metasternum.

The above differential characters will amply suffice to distinguish this genus from *Scaphidema*; and from all the other genera of the sub-family it may be at once distinguished by its broad, truncated intercoxal process.

S. CRASSICORNIS, *sp. n.*

Oval, sub-depressed, testaceous-red, shining; antennæ, save the basal joints, shining black; head entirely red, a slight impression at each side the front, rather strongly punctured, slightly rugosely so behind; prothorax finely punctured, with four large black spots, two at front, at each side the middle, somewhat triangular, and two squarer, at each side the middle of the base,—these are more or less broadly united two by two, leaving a somewhat triangular space at the sides anteriorly, and enclosing a discal space of a pentagonal form, its apex directed to the front; the reflexed margins entirely testaceous-red; elytra rather strongly seriate-punctate, the intervals very finely and sparsely punctulate, having a large black patch at each side the scutellum, another, smaller, on the shoulder, and two broad, transverse bands, one median, the other sub-apical, neither of which extend to the suture; reflexed margins entirely testaceous-red; under-side, mouth organs, and legs shining reddish-brown; ordinarily, the sterna are entirely deep black, but in one of my examples the prosternum is reddish-brown.

Long. corp. 2½ lin.

*Hab.*: Sydney, New South Wales; four examples.

*Platydema thallioides*, Pascoe, from the description, should be very near to, if not identical with, this species.

HOPLOCEPHALA AMAZONICA, *sp. n.*

♀. Shining reddish-brown, epistoma (entirely), head in front, and legs ferruginous; antennæ and mouth organs ferruginous-yellow; head rounded in front, rather strongly and very closely punctured, front with a well-marked triangular depression, a small tubercle within, and close to, each eye; prothorax angular at the sides, *i. e.*, rapidly expanded to the middle, or very slightly beyond, thence abruptly, but rather more curvedly, contracted to the hind angles, which are rounded; elytra distinctly transversely rugulose.

Long. corp. 2¼ lin.

*Hab.*: Santarem, Lower Amazons; one example, ♀.

Differs from *H. armata* (Cast. and Brullé) by the lighter colour, the stronger and much closer punctuation on the head, the well-marked triangular frontal depression, the somewhat differently formed prothorax,\* and the more decidedly transversely rugulose elytra.

I have not seen *H. Hoffmansi*, C. and B., but, as its describers state the head to be finely punctured, and the colour entirely brown, it should be a different species from the present one.

\* In *H. armata* the sides of the prothorax are expanded from the apex to decidedly beyond the middle, and from thence are broadly rounded to the base, almost completely effacing the hind angles.—F. B.

H. CASTANEA, *sp. n.*

♂. Entirely glossy castaneous, the prothorax more or less dappled with dusky-black; antennæ, legs, and organs of the mouth yellowish-ferruginous; head finely and sparsely punctured, horned (and epistoma tubercled in front) as in *H. armata*; prothorax very minutely and distantly punctulate; the punctuation on the elytra is similar to that on *H. armata*, but much fainter and more dispersed; pro- and mesosterna as in *H. armata*.

In the ♀ the horns are represented by two large broad tubercles, there is also a strong foveate depression on the middle of the crown, and the epistoma is simple.

Long. corp.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

*Hab.*: New Granada; two examples, ♂ and ♀.

Differs from *H. armata* by its larger size, lighter colour, and much finer and more sparse punctuation.

H. LATERALIS, *sp. n.*

♂. Glossy, prothorax and sentellum rufo-castaneous, the former dappled with dusky-black, having the appearance of polished mahogany; elytra pitchy-black, with the margins, base, and for one-third the length of the suture, rather broadly rufous; head rounded in front; antennary orbits slightly reflexed; epistoma not reflexed—and with two conical tubercles—at the front; horns rather slender, sub-cylindric, distant at the base, directed forwards, slightly arched, slightly convergent; the head, between the horns, is slightly concave, the usual deep, rounded excavation on the middle, behind the horns, is in this species wanting, or is only slightly represented by a faint, rounded depression; the eyes are less prominent than usually obtains in this genus, and are somewhat narrowed posteriorly, above, by a slight expansion of the cheeks,—they are thus intermediate in form between typical *Hoplocephala* and *Evoplus*; prothorax moderately convex, arcuate-emarginate in front, fore angles distinct, sides almost regularly rounded, more contracted at apex than at base, indistinctly, minutely, and distantly punctulate, a foveate, punctured, sub-marginal depression at each side, near the middle; elytra seriate-punctate, intervals rather broad, flat, smooth, indistinctly punctulate; under-side dull red, mouth organs and legs clear red, antennæ darker; prosternal process lanciform, terminating behind in a slightly recurved point; mesosternum in front sub-horizontal, sub-vertical, deeply and clearly excavated.

♀. Epistoma simple, horns represented by tubercles, eyes (above) broader, not contracted behind by an expansion of the cheeks, the punctured fovea at each side the prothorax obsolete.

Long. corp. 4 lin.

*Hab.*: "Colombia;" two examples, ♂ and ♀.

A very distinct and handsome species, and remarkable by the ♂ not having the usual deep excavation on the vertex.

NOTE.—*Hoplocephala* (*Neomida*) *baladica*, *elongata* (= *sulcata*), and *striata*, Montrouzier. These three species, as represented in the Collection Doué, belong:—the 1st to the *Helopides*, and is identical with *Strongylium viridipenne*, Mont.; the 2nd also belongs to the *Helopides*, near (I think) *Isopus*; and the 3rd is a *Platydemia*. Judging from description, *Platydemia oriticum*, Pascoe, = *P. striatum*, Montrouzier. I have received this species from New South Wales, as well as from New Caledonia.